shaped loop with corners rounded from a moired silk ribbon 1% inches in length and 1% inches in width consisting of a purple (pansy) center with white edges (1/8-inch).

§578.15 Medal for Merit.

(a) Criteria. The Medal for Merit was established by Act of Congress on July 20, 1942, to be awarded to civilians of the nations prosecuting the war under the joint declaration of the United Nations and of other friendly foreign nations who have, subsequent to the proclamation of an emergency by the President, distinguished themselves by exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services. The Medal for Merit has not been awarded since 1952.

(b) Description. An eagle displayed standing on a vertical sheaf of arrows bearing the inscription "Novus Ordo Seclorum," all gold-finished bronze, in front of a ring of dark-blue enamel 11/2 inches in diameter, bearing 13 white enamel stars. On the gold-finished bronze reverse, the ring, in front of the eagle and arrows in reverse, the words "United States of America" at the top and "For Merit" at the bottom in front of a spray of laurel leaves. The medal is connected to the suspension ring by a wreath of laurel leaves, green enamel on the front and gold-finished bronze on the back. The medal is suspended by a moired silk ribbon 1% inches in length and 1% inches in width, composed of a stripe of purplish-red (%16inch), a stripe of white (1/16-inch), a stripe of purplish-red (1/8-inch), a stripe of white (1/16-inch), and a stripe of purplish-red (%16-inch). A circular cupshaped rosette of purplish-red ribbon, ½-inch circumscribing diameter, with a fan-shaped ribbon insert showing purplish-red and white stripes is included for wear on civilian clothing.

(Sec. 1122, 70A Stat. 88; 10 U.S.C. 1122)

§578.16 National Security Medal.

(a) Criteria. The National Security Medal, established by Executive Order on January 19, 1953, is awarded to any person, without regard to nationality, including members of the Armed Forces of the United States for distinguished achievement or outstanding contribution on or after July 26, 1947,

in the field of intelligence relating to the national security. This contribution may consist of either exceptionally meritorious service performed in a position of high responsibility or of an act of valor requiring personal courage of a high degree and complete dis-

regard of personal safety.

(b) Description. A blue enameled compass rose surrounded by a red enameled oval, the interior dimensions of which are 1 inch vertically and % inch horizontally, bearing the inscription "United States of America" at the top and "National Security" at the bottom, the whole enclosed within a laurel wreath of gold-finished bronze surmounted by an American bald eagle standing with wings raised. On the reverse a serial number appears on the eagle and the words "Presented To" are impressed on the compass rose. The name of the recipient is engraved below. The medal is suspended by a loop from a silk moire ribbon 2 inches in length and 1% inches in width, composed of a band of darkblue (1/4-inch), gold (3/32-inch), dark blue (11/16-inch), gold (3/32-inch), dark blue (1/4-inch). Diagonal gold lines (3/32 inch in width and 3/32 inch apart) extend downward from the wearer's right to left across the center band of dark blue. The miniature of this medal is furnished at the time of the award.

(E.O. 10431, January 19, 1953, 18 FR 437)

§578.17 Presidential Medal of Freedom.

(a) Criteria—(1) Medal of Freedom. The Medal of Freedom was established by Executive Order 9586, 6 July 1945, as amended by Executive Order 10336, 5 April 1952, to be awarded to any person other than a member of the Armed Forces of the United States who, after 6 December 1941, performed a meritorious act or service which aided the United States in the prosecution of a war against an armed enemy or enemies, or similarly aided any nation engaged with the United States in the prosecution of a war against a common enemy or enemies, or during any period of national emergency declared by the President or the Congress furthered the interests or the security of the United States or of any nation allied or associated with the United States during such period when the award of any